

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST.
SHOWERY.

June 16th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 82, p.m. 85; Humidity...88, 77.

June 16th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 84, p.m. 88; Humidity...88, 67.

No. 8814

星期三初五五年子王

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1912.

一拜福 號七十月六英港香

\$36 PER ANN
SIMPLY COPY 10 CENTS U.S.

TELEGRAMS.

SWEDISH TRAIN SMASH.

18 PEOPLE KILLED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, June 16, 5.50 p.m.
Received, 17, 6.30 a.m.

Eighteen people were killed and sixteen injured through the Malmo-Stockholm express colliding with a goods train in Malmö station.

THE CABINET CHANGES

ONE RADICAL LEFT

London, June 15, 5 a.m.
Received, 4.50 p.m.

Viscount Haldane's succession to Lord Loreburn, and the appointments of Mr. Tennant and Mr. Baker, are regarded as weakening the Radical element in the Ministry. Mr. Masvingham, in the "Nation," says that Mr. Campbell-Burner's first Cabinet contained seven Radicals. Now Mr. Lloyd-George is the only definite Radical, with Mr. Morley and Mr. Lewis Harcourt as Gladstonian Liberals, and Mr. John Burns, who is difficult to classify. The rest of the body bears the Imperialist stamp. Many of the inner group, which controls the policy, owe parentage to the Liberal League. The changes represent the deep-lying forces of Conservatism in and English Society and politics.

HOME RULE.

ULSTER'S RESISTANCE.

London, June 15, 4.5 a.m.
Received, 4.25 p.m.

Sir Edward Carson, the chief speaker at the anti-Home-Rule demonstration in the Albert Hall, said Ulster was determined that Home Rule, even if it passed, should become dead, as an Act of Parliament. She accepted the Government's declaration of war, said Sir Edward, and "We are not altogether unprepared: now is the time to take a step forward in the campaign."

THE KING AT HARROW.

A CONFIDENT HOPE.

London, June 15, 6.50 p.m.
Received, 16, 5.30 a.m.

Their Majesties have visited Harrow. The King, replying to an address, said he was confident that the school would continue to furnish men who would serve in the great work of governing and defending the Empire.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

A "HUNGER STRIKE."

London, June 16, 4.10 a.m.
Received, 4.50 p.m.

At a Suffragist demonstration at the Albert Hall it was announced that the suffragists in prison, including Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, would embark on a hunger strike until all alike were treated as first-class misdemeanants.

TELEGRAMS.

TAFT v. ROOSEVELT.

THE LATEST AWARDS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, June 15, 4.5 a.m.
Received, 4.25 p.m.

Reuter's Chicago correspondent states that the National Committee has awarded Mr. Taft all the contested delegations of Oklahoma and Tennessee.

"STEALING THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT."

A message from New York says Mr. Roosevelt has made the statement that he is going to Chicago in obedience to the unanimous demands of his delegates in denouncing the knot of professional politicians at the National Committee who are stealing the people's right to make nomination.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VISIT.

Later.

Owing to the National Committee which organizes the Republican Convention deciding almost every contested delegation in favour of Mr. Taft, which the Roosevelts declare to be fraudulent, Mr. Roosevelt has gone to Chicago on the very eve of the convention. The visit is denounced by opponents as improper and unparalleled.

Mr. Roosevelt's followers are rejoicing, and are convinced that his presence will not only destroy Mr. Taft's chances but also prevent the selection of a compromise candidate.

FISTICUFFS!

The Taftites control the convention theoretically but know that Mr. Taft has little chance of election.

Meanwhile the political heat in Chicago is prodigious, even fistfights being indulged in by the delegates.

POPULAR WELCOME.

Later.

A Chicago telegram states that Mr. Roosevelt has arrived and was given an ovation. Brass bands met him at the railway station and he drove to his hotel followed by cheering crowds.

DISTURBED RECEPTION.

MR. ASQUITH ATTACKED.

London, June 15, 5.30 p.m.
Received, 5.30 p.m.

A King's Birthday reception was held at the India Office, at which Royalties were present. Mr. Asquith, who was receiving, was thrice assaulted by suffragist guests. One woman hit him on the head with a fan, and tried to tear off the epaulette of the Premier's uniform. An usher dragged her off.

PORUGUESE POLITICS.

A JEWISH COLONY.

London, June 16, 4.10 a.m.
Received, 4.52 a.m.

The Chamber in Lisbon has adopted a scheme for a Jewish colony in Angola.

NEW CABINET.

Sr. Duarte has formed a Cabinet representative of all parties, with Sr. Vaz Concellos as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

TIBETAN INVASION.

(From Chinese Sources.)

Peking, June 16.

The Governor General of Szechuan has telegraphed to the Central Government that the Tibetans have crossed the borders and that the troops of the garrison are insufficient to cope with the intruders. Li Kwan is at present in danger.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Ministry of Education has decided to enforce compulsory education throughout the land on the 1st of September.

YUNNAN'S FEARS.

The Central Government has received a telegram from the Governor General of Yunnan stating that "a certain nation" has despatched 2,000 troops to Pien-na from India. The Central Government has directed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to protest against the action to the Foreign Minister concerned.—"Shat Po."

REVOLT IN SHANTUNG.

Shanghai, June 16.

On the morning of the 14th inst., the troops of the garrison in Chai-nam-fu, capital of Shantung, mutinied, owing to the fact that they had not received their pay. They looted residences and burnt down the houses. The city gates were closed and all communications were suspended. Chow Chu-chai, the Governor General, took shelter in the Roman Catholic Church. All the foreigners were reported to be safe. At night the mutinous troops were attacked and dispersed by the city guards. Gradually order was restored.

THE LOAN QUESTION.

Wong Ling has telegraphed to Tang Shao-yi and Hsiang Hsing-teng to the effect that he has received a telegraphic message from the Chinese abroad under-taking to raise a public loan of \$30,000,000 on condition that the foreign loans be cancelled.—"Shat Po."

TANG DISAPPEARS.

Shanghai, June 16.

Tang Shao-yi has suddenly left Peking for Tientsin. The other members of the Cabinet are greatly surprised at his sudden departure.

FRONTIER QUESTION.

President Yuan intends to appoint Wan Chun Yao as advisor on frontier affairs.

BIG LOSS.

The loss sustained by the mutiny of the troops in Chai-nam-fu represents a big sum. Chow Chu-chai, the Governor General, has telegraphed to Peking that order has been maintained.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Choy Yuen-pui, Minister of Education, has decided to enforce compulsory education. Children of seven years of age will be compelled to go to school, otherwise their parents or guardians will be punished.

COMMERCIAL LAWS.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Ministry of Commerce asking for an earlier drawing up of the commercial laws, and also those connected with the registration of trade marks, etc.—"Shat Po."

TELEGRAMS.

THE HOME STRIKE.

COLLAPSE EXPECTED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, June 16, 4.16 a.m.
Received, 4.59 p.m.

Though the Strike Committee in a manifesto yesterday declares the position is more promising than ever, and Mr. Ben Tillot assured an audience of strikers that Australia, New Zealand, and America were prepared to help them, the final collapse of the strike is expected daily owing to the apathy of the provincial ports, and the privations of the strikers' families, many of whom are starving.

HAD ENOUGH.

Later.

The Bristol Strike Committee has advised the men to resume work, as the men of other ports have not come out as was expected.

ROYALIST WARRIORS.

EMBARKATION PREVENTED

London, June 15.

Received, 5.30 p.m.

A message received in London states that a steamer has been detained at Zabragge, on which were embarking many Portuguese Royalists, with a consignment of munitions.

CANTON NEWS.

The Currency Question.

The "Telegraph" Correspondent.

Canton, June 15.

The Commissioner of Finance has, in view of the money market being flooded with paper currency, ordered the withdrawal of notes from July 1 next, after which date the Council will be able to pass resolutions instituting new taxation.

Soldier Russ Amok.

At 9 p.m. on the 14th a soldier ran amok in a lane off Sha-kei Street, and in his mad freak he began to fire on any and everybody. Pedestrians fled in all directions, while the foreign troops on the Shamian opposite, not knowing the cause of the trouble, were soon ready for any emergency. The mad man's career was ended when he got into Cheung Lok Street, where he was killed by a fellow-soldier. Altogether the man killed 14 people and wounded very many. Later the dead and wounded were removed by the Red Cross Society.

The Banking Movement.

The Governor-General has written to the various merchant guilds and to the Chinese of Hongkong asking that no time be lost in pushing the scheme for the establishment of People's Banks. He declares that China's failure to realize the advantages of banks has led to her financial reliance on foreign nations.

Forests.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has sent a despatch to the Governor-General regarding the protection of forests. He is requested to forward a return of the forests in the province not owned privately, and has been instructed that all such forests should be claimed by the Government. The despatch states that the Ministry is now busily engaged in preparing bye-laws governing the management of the forests, and these when approved will be uniformly applied to the whole country.

The trade returns show decreases amounting to 1.1 million imports and slightly over 1 million exports. The total trade was 18 million dollars.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS BEATEN.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, June 15, 12.50 p.m.
Received, 16, 12 a.m.

Lancashire beat the Australians at Manchester by 24 runs.

The match between Notts and the South Africans at Nottingham resulted in a draw.

Middlesex beat Yorkshire at Lord's by four wickets.

Surrey beat Essex at Leyton by 27 runs.

Hants beat Derbyshire at Derby by 54 runs.

The match between Sussex and Kent at Brighton ended in a draw.

CANADIAN WHEAT.

A HUGE CROP.

London, June 12, 12.50 a.m.

Received, 16, 12 a.m.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that the Department of Agriculture estimates the western wheat crop at 2,500 million bushels, exceeding the estimates of 1911 by 70 millions.

SASSOON OPIUM CASE.

The judgment of Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the case of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company against the Western Assurance Company, in dismissing a claim for damages sustained by a cargo of opium owned by the plaintiff company and insured in the defendant company has been upheld by the British Privy Council. An appeal was made by E. D. Sassoon and Company some time ago, and Lord M. Maghna, Lord Atkinson, Lord Shaw, and Lord Morsey decided that the local justice was right in dismissing the action, and stated that they were of the opinion that the appeal should be dismissed.

The suit was brought for insurance on opium which was damaged by water while stored in one of the Sassoon opium hulks in the Whampoo on July 20, 1908. Judgment was given by Sir Haviland de Saumarez on January 28, 1911. The evidence showed that the bottom of the opium hulk was rotten, and the Privy Council decided that "in this case the damage, though proximately due to sea water, was not in any sense due to sea peril, and it does not therefore fall within the policy."—"China Press."

It will prove whether the present restriction in bark shipments is the result of these purveyors with the planters, or is the outcome of a genuine shortage. It will also be seen very soon whether bark is being held back in Batavia, as some believe. On the other hand, it is said that chinonine is being uprooted to give place to rubber, but nothing definite is known on the point.

Towards the end of April, the German factories, after selling to consumers at 8.1-2d. withdrew their quotation, as they had not sufficient bark on hand to fill orders.

They stated that they had no quinine to offer, and that prices were nominal.

From this it may be inferred that another advance is imminent.

The official price for three years in the German market was 7.1-2d. for the sulphate, and last year second-hands touched 6d. Java quinine

selling on several occasions at 5.3-

Shipping

? GOING HOME?

WHY NOT

A Holiday at Home, and a way to get there that's a holiday.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U. S. MAIL Steamers of the

PACIFIC MAIL SS. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water." Wireless Telegraphy. Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra. Meals for epicures under the superintendence of caterer of International Repute.

THE COST: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities, than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is £120; including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £74) and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.

KOREA	18,000	Tons	Sailing June 18 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	"	July 2 "
MANCHURIA	27,000	"	July 16 "
MONGOLIA.....	27,000	"	Aug. 6 "

INTERMEDIATE.

CHINA	10,200	"	July 9 "
NILE	11,000	"	July 30 "
PERSIA	9,000	"	Aug. 27 "

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King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).
Telephone No. 141.

FRED J. HALTON,
Agent.

[110]

BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

EASTWARD.
The S.S. "ITINDA" 5,251 tons, Capt. J. Kennedy, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBE on the 20th June, at daylight, to be followed on the 5th July by S.S. "FULTALA" 4,154 tons, Captain H. Chidley, taking Cargo and Passengers at current rates.

WESTWARD.
The S.S. "ITOLA" will leave HONGKONG for SINGAPORE PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and RANGOON on the 19th June, at Noon, followed by the S.S. "MUTTRA" taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 11th June, 1912.

[147]

Notices

Consignees

ELLWOOD'S

HELMETS

AERTEX

CELLULAR.

REGAL
SHOES

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR
and

OUTFITTER,
21, Hongkong Hotel Buildings,
Queens' Road.

[24]

FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10th

APPLY

HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 11th instant, will be landed at consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1912.

MEE CHEUNG,
ART. PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PAINTING & ENGRAVING.

Hongkong, 1st May 1911.

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HONGKONG UNIVERSITY
BAZAAR.

Profit of over \$15,000 Realised.

The final Executive meeting was held in the Council Chamber on June 13; at which the balance sheet was presented and passed. The takings amounted to \$73,451.86

The cost of goods and expenses amounted to 37,773.03

Loss on bad and subs coins amounted to 1,028.54

Leaving a balance to be paid to University Fund of 34,641.39

This balance has since increased to over \$35,000—by the sale of a stock of cigars which were unsold at the Bazaar.

The Committee of the Bazaar wish it to be known that owing to the great number of ladies and gentlemen who assisted in making the Bazaar such a success, it is practically impossible to thank them all individually; and they have instructed the Secretaries to communicate to the Press the following resolution, passed at the Meeting:—"The Executive Committee of the Hongkong University Bazaar desire to express their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by all those who subscribed in money or in kind and also to thank those who so kindly assisted in person. They regret that numbers make it impossible to acknowledge individually all the services rendered at the conclusion of the business."

H. E. The Officer Administering the Government addressed the Committee and said:—

Gentlemen.—At this final meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hongkong University Bazaar I desire on behalf of the Court and Council specially to thank certain gentlemen for their services.

Mr. S. W. Tso, the Chinese Secretary, and Mr. J. F. Townsend, the English Secretary, did splendid work for many weeks before the Bazaar opened, during the Bazaar, and afterwards. From personal knowledge I am aware how much was demanded of them and the great success attained was in no small measure due to their efforts.

Mr. Fung Wu-chun also did good work as Assistant Secretary, and throughout the Bazaar he kept a general supervision over all the departments.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Chun Chik-yu for his great assistance as Treasurer.

The thanks of all connected with the Bazaar are due to Mr. Montague Ede, Mr. Ough and Col. Wrigley for organizing, supervising, erecting and running the Scenic Railway, which resulted in a total profit to the funds of nearly \$9,000.

Mr. Chan Siu-ki and the gentlemen who so kindly loaned their very valuable curios to the Loan Exhibition require special mention. The extent of their services will be realised when it is said that those gentlemen bore themselves not only the expenses, but also the risks connected with their exhibits; the loss of any single item would have been irreparable.

Mr. Ho Kun-tong very generously despoiled his garden for the decoration of the buildings and himself bore the expense of transportation.

Also our thanks are due to Mr. Lemire of Messrs. Pathé Frères for supplying the cinematograph and the gramaphones and for his personal services, which were of the greatest value.

We are most grateful to Mr. Rumjuk for supplying and managing a stall, which was entirely furnished with articles made by members of his own family, and added to the Bazaar receipts a total of some \$1,800.

The members of the Chinese Dinner Committee entertained the European community in a most hospitable manner, and they have also contributed to the General Bazaar Fund the balance of the special subscription for the dinner amounting to a sum of over \$1,100.

I will ask the Registrar to write to each of the gentlemen I have mentioned a letter thanking them for their services and sending them a Chancery's ticket signed by Sir Frederick Lugard as a memento of the occasion.

Copies of the Chancellor's ticket, signed and unsigned, will also be

sent for distribution to the members of the Chinese Dinner Committee.

It is impossible to mention the names of all those, who helped, but I can assure them that the Court and Council of the University are much indebted to them for their services.

I received a letter from Sir Frederick Lugard written on the voyage to England in which he expressed his gratification at receiving the telegram at Penang announcing that the Bazaar had resulted in a profit of about \$28,000. The correct amount we know now is more than \$34,000. Sir Frederick stated that this sum was less than had been anticipated, but he was not disappointed as the Bazaar had resulted in two things. In the first place, it had brought people to see the University, who would probably have not done so otherwise, and in the second place it had provided an opportunity for the European and Chinese communities to meet on a common ground of friendship and sympathy in promoting an object of such material benefit to the Colony as the establishment of the University of Hongkong.

NORTH BORNEO.

Sir West Ridgeway's Mission.

Reuter's Agency is informed that Sir West Ridgeway, in the course of the four months' mission to British North Borneo, which he has just concluded, visited the principal inhabited centres of the country. He also had personal conferences with the Governors of the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, with the Dutch Governor-General of Java, and with the Governor-General of the Philippines to discuss the questions of labour and immigration and other matters of common interest. The conclusions reached by Sir West and the recommendations resulting from his observations of the general conditions of the territory and the prospects of development, will be embodied in a report to the Court of the British North Borneo Company.

Sir West informed Reuter's representative that he was convinced of the great agricultural value of the country, quite apart from its mineral wealth, and he hoped that a comprehensive scheme, especially with regard to the immigration of settlers with their families, would be undertaken. Population was a great need of the country. The extension of roads would be one of the chief items of the new programme of development.

HADLEY RE-SENTENCED.

By the information filed by the United States District Attorney, James G. B. Hadley, now serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year and one day in the United States Consular goal at Shanghai is charged with two offences; the first being that on May 24, 1912, he did, by fraud and by force, unlawfully and wilfully attempt to break out and escape from said United States Consular goal at Shanghai, and second, that he did assault and strike and attempt to strangle Balbant Singh, Shanghai International Settlement Police Constable, then and there in the performance of the duties as assistant to the keeper of said prison or Consular goal. The said James G. B. Hadley, having pleaded guilty to both offences, he is sentenced for the first offence, namely that of attempting to break out and escape from the United States Consular goal at Shanghai to thirty days' imprisonment, said period to begin immediately upon the expiration of his present sentence. For the second offence, named that of assaulting and striking and attempting to strangle one Balbant Singh, Shanghai International Settlement Police Constable, then and there in the performance of his duties as an assistant to the keeper of the United States Consular goal at Shanghai, the said James G. B. Hadley is sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment, said sentence to be served upon the expiration of his present term of imprisonment and immediately after the expiration of the above imposed sentence of thirty days for attempted prison break. The two sentences hereby imposed shall not be concurrent. "N. China Daily News."

GENERAL NEWS.

Pest In Honan.

At Shanchow according to a Chinese paper a severe pest has broken out which is raging among the population at fullest speed.

Tramcars for Peking.

The Electrical Light Co. at Peking has made a loan of 6 millions Taels from a foreign bank for installing electrical tramcars at Peking.

Chinese Calendar Arrangements.

The Chinese Old Astrological station at Peking has been abolished. The arranging for the Chinese calendar has been handed over to the Educational Board.

Dr. Sun as Anarchist.

The Chefoo "Morning Post" says: "From Peking comes the strange report that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is turning to an anarchist and that Wang Chuo-ning will join him in a few days to preach the doctrine of anarchy."

English Expert for Manila Railways.

Mr. W. G. Blair, an English railroad signal expert, has arrived in Manila from India, and entered the employ of the Manila Railroad Company. He has come especially to superintend the installation of a modern signalling system over the company's roads.

Plan for Disbanding.

According to a Chinese paper, the Military Board at Peking has drawn up the following plan for disbanding the soldiery. Of every 10,000 soldiers, 3,000 are disbanded every three months. They receive two months' wages.

Officers who have gone through schools receive a life's pension. Those that have recently become officers get a ten years' stipend.

Unpaid Kwangshui Soldiers. Says the "Wankow Daily News,"

"The soldiers at Kwangshui have lost their pay. One of the new up-to-date Republic officials having had urgent business elsewhere went away and forgot to leave the money behind. The natives knowing from previous experience what to expect are making what haste they can to get to a more salubrious atmosphere."

O. S. K. Steamer Founders off Uragna.

The O. S. K. s.s. Daito-maru, 2,000 tons, which left Antung, North China, on the 27th ult. for Yokohama, stranded on Saturday, June 1, at 11 a.m. off Chiyonosaki lighthouse, Uragna, near Yokohama. She carried only three passengers and those with the crew, reached the shore safely. The vessel sank quickly after striking the rock and she now lies with only her masts showing above water. She carried 1,700 tons of cargo, principally beans, which will be a total loss.—Nagasaki Press."

Shanghai Treasure.

Treasure received in Shanghai during the week ending June 8, consigned to local banks, consisted of 18 boxes of silver coin by the Saikio Maru from Dalny valued at Tls. 80,000; Kobo Maru from Dalny 57 boxes silver coin valued at Tls. 282,000; Chenan from Hongkong, 4 boxes coin valued at Tls. 12,000; Kiungtien, from Ningpo, \$10,000; Tama Maru from Japan, Gold Tls. 100,000; Chikuzen Maru, from Japan, 5 cases gold valued at Tls. 25,000; Kiungtien, from Ningpo, silver coins valued at \$10,000; Tatung from Hankow 9 boxes coins to the value of Tls. 36,000.

PATRIOTISM AT NEW-CHWANG.

An enthusiastic meeting, prompted by the patriotic spirit of the officials, gentry and merchants of Newchwang was convened at Newchwang on June 9 at the instigation of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for the raising of money as a voluntary gift to the Government in its present distress. The object of the meeting received unanimous support. A committee of four was elected to solicit subscriptions.

Heated arguments over minor details characterized the meeting and the spirit of democracy was made evident by the total disregard of rank and position. The Taotai's suggestions were openly criticized and debated upon—a procedure unknown under the late regime.

QUININE!

Anti-Malaria Measures in St. Lucia.

The year 1910 witnessed the first comprehensive attempt in the Colony to combat the malaria problem by means of the free distribution of quinine by the Government, says the Administrator of St. Lucia in his annual report.

From time to time, commencing in 1902, the Government had made and enforced regulations having for their object the suppression of the breeding-places of mosquitoes, and special instructions with this view were issued to the medical officers and inspectors of nuisances through out the Colony. House to house visits were paid by the inspectors, and persons found contravening the regulations, were first warned, and if the nuisances were not abated they were summoned before the courts.

In March, 1910, a circular was issued to all employers of labour and to the clergy inviting their assistance in an anti-malaria campaign by distributing the quinine which would be furnished by the Government, and stating the lines upon which it was proposed to work; the response to the circular showed that those addressed were alive to the necessity of the measures proposed, and their readiness to give the required assistance.

A General Distribution.

These bottles of quinine were then distributed throughout the Colony—to employers of labour, the clergy, the police-stations, and to all persons who would undertake to give out the medicine. Quinine tablets were distributed to the schools in the Castries and Anse la Raye districts, the latter district being probably the greatest "fever" spot in the Colony, simple directions being issued to the school teachers with regard to the manner in which the tablets were to be given.

Dr. Nicholls states that, "judging by the continual return to him of the bottles to be refilled, it (the quinine distribution) has been a marked success"; and he also states that he finds in many cases that the parents of school children send requests for tablets when the children have "fever." It is, perhaps, too soon to gauge accurately the effect of the quinine distribution, but the medical officers are almost unanimous in stating that they have noticed an appreciable decrease in the number of cases of malaria presenting themselves for treatment.

DEAR RICE.

The Government was under obligation last year to redeem bonds to the amount of over Y50,000,000 which were fought over from the previous year, in addition to Y50,000 the amount properly due for redemption last year—making a total of Y122,000,000.

The Government, therefore, redeemed by drawings third exchequer and tobacco bonds to the amount of about Y60,000,000 in May last year, and special 5 per cent. to the amount of Y20,000,000 in December and again in April last, while another Y6,000,000 worth were redeemed by purchase. In this way the redemption of the whole amount due to be redeemed last year was completed.

Tram Purchase Money.

On the opening of the present fiscal year (April 1) the Tokyo Municipality paid to the shareholders some Y44,000,000 of the money due for the purchase of the tramway and at the same time the Government redeemed the special 5 per cent. as mentioned, to the amount of Y20,000,000. Thus about Y84,000,000 was supplied to the money market all at one time. A portion of this money may have been absorbed by the enterprises undertaken in anticipation of this money being put on the market, but judging from the prevailing state of the market, there seems to be no necessity for redeeming more bonds at present, and it will be some time yet before any more bonds are redeemed by drawing lots. The cancellation of bonds by purchase at low market values will, however, be continued.—"Japan Chronicle."

Starving Children in Awaji.

The "Yushin Nippon" reports that the present dearth of rice is having the most deplorable effects in the island of Awaji (near Kobe) where it has combined with two or three other factors to render the condition of the inhabitants very unhappy. If unfortunately happens that rice has gone up in price at a time when the catch of fish off Awaji has been very much smaller than usual; consequently the fishermen, who form the bulk of the population, have been reduced to very sore straits to obtain a livelihood. On top of these two misfortunes, the people have also been called on to pay their taxes, and this they are unable to do.

Tax Defaulters.

It is not surprising to learn, therefore, that the number of tax defaulters is very large. In Tsuna district they number more than 1,800. The greatest number of defaulters recorded in one town is in Iwaya, where they total over a thousand. In Sumoto, the principal city on the island, the defaulters are given as 400. In Yuru the number of defaulters is not so large, owing it is said to the "improved method" of collecting taxes there—whatever that is—but even so the defaulters total more than a hundred. It seems that the villages along the east and south coasts of the island are the most seriously affected by the small catch of fish; the fishermen on the other side of the island—that is to say on the side facing

the Inland Sea—have been more fortunate in their enterprises.

As an instance of the deplorable effects of the existing paucity of the people, our Kobe contemporary states that a few days ago five or six children in Iwaya, collapsed during drill at school, it was then ascertained that they had been compelled to go without their breakfasts owing to the poverty of their parents. From general inquiries made by the teachers, the fact was elicited that no less than twenty children in the school were in the same unhappy plight. In Yuru, a subscription is being got up for the benefit of the starving poor.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

Now Open.

J. H. FAGGART,

Manager. [25]

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

For particular and rates apply to PROPRIETORS.

Telephone, 170 Telegrams, "Astor."

[24]

BELLE VIEW HOTEL

Shaukiuwan Road.

Telephone No. 907.

By kind permission of Captain Nelson the Band of S.S. "Korea" will play at the above Hotel to-day, the 17th inst., commencing from 9 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [25]

KING EDWARD

THE TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL.

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

Under Entirely New Management.

Under the Direct Management of the Taiwan Railway Dept.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED.

Excellent Cuisine.

H. HAYNES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th Jan. 1912. [25]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP.

The Peak,

near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 68.

For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [25]

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or

\$2 for one week.

WANTED.—Yong Lad (British) for

officer. State age and salary required.

Apply P.O. Box 250.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1912. [440]

CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT

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E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE
MALT SCOTCH WHISKIES.

For over 30 Years WATSON'S 'E' has maintained
the reputation of the FINEST SCOTCH

WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensa, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than a month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

BIRTH.

On the 27th May, 1912, at Kuching, Sarawak, the wife of the Hon.ble Julian Baring, Gould of a daughter.

MARIA.

Scott Cleaver.—On May 16, at the Parish Church, West Derby, by the Revd. Percy Stewart, M.A., Rector, Ralph Scott, Straits Settlements Civil Service, late son of Surgeon-Major R. R. Scott, A.M.D. (Retired), 8 Beaumont East, Bath, to Elsa, second daughter of Richard Stewart Cleaver, Haymussgreen, West Derby, Liverpool.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth, and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1912.

CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Among the bills for which the present session of Parliament will be remarkable, one introduced by Mr. G. Stewart, Conservative member for Wirral. As representing a body of sociologists of all shades of political opinion, he moved the second reading of a bill providing for the care of the feeble-minded. There has been a feeling—and a perfectly justifiable one at that—that the system of asylums in the Homeland, through inability to cope with the great amount of imbecility in the country, has been little short of inefficient, and to remedy what is, even now, a gross defect, the bill is calculated to empower the Commissioners in Lunacy to license homes, residential schools, institutions and colonies, where persons certified as insane or merely feeble-minded may be so segregated as the nature of the case permits. The bill provides for the removal of persons over the age of sixteen years to these institutions, should they, in the opinion of the certifying magistrates, be in need of protection or control. The distinct advance of such a measure is apparent at once, when it is pointed out that, though the feeble-minded were detained until the age of sixteen under the existing law, provision is made for their detention in suitable surroundings indefinitely, rather than that they shall be turned loose to the disadvantage of the community.

Civilization has many responsibilities, some of which are self-incurred, and the care of the unfit is one which must come under this heading. Palliative measures, such as the one at present before Parliament, must be heartily welcomed. We must confess that we have no great sympathy with the doctrines of eugenics on the matter, for if the teachings of those reformers were carried into effect, it would be analogous to lopping diseased branches off a tree instead of removing the cause of the illness. The proposed legislation certainly has the merit of improving on a system which, if effective, would be good, and at the same time adopts the fundamental principles that the Royal Commission has laid down. The first was that the protection of the State should be extended to all mental defectives whose need of care and control was urgent; the second, that search must be made for these persons; and the third, that powerful local authorities must be charged with the duties of investigation and protection under the supervision and control of a central authority.

An objection raised by Mr. McKeown on behalf of the Government, that the bill would interfere with the liberty of the subject, is a merely sentimental argument which cannot gain support from any who consider the question from a practical standpoint. Already an imbecile is without liberty. His mind warped and distorted, subject to limitations of comprehension which ordinary words fail to convey, knows nothing of liberty, and all we can see that the bill does is to define his sphere of action and influence. Most people during life come across some family or another, with an insane member. They have probably watched in mute sympathy the pathetic attempts of relatives to keep their skeleton in their own cupboard, enduring daily agonies as they see the many signs of clouded mental vision. The members responsible for the bill merely want the State to take up its duties, to provide a better cupboard than many a family can do, and to provide that incessant care and protection which many a humble purse is quite unable to do.

DAY BY DAY.

Better a little well kept than a great deal forgotten.

Assault.

For assaulting a woman a man was fined \$2 at the Police Court this morning.

Hawking Without Licence.

Three hawkers who carried on business without licence were each fined \$2 at the Police Court to-day.

Statue Cleaning.

The statue of Queen Victoria is undergoing a cleaning, scaffolding having been put up for the purpose.

Obstruction.

A fine of \$5 was imposed on a Chinese at the Police Court this morning, for causing an obstruction.

Discharged.

At the Police Court, this morning, a boy who was charged with being in unlawful possession of opium was discharged.

Theft from the S.S. Team.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was sentenced to three months' hard labour for the larceny of two brass logs from the s.s. Team.

His Excellency.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Claud Severn, sang in the choir of St. John's Cathedral, and read the lessons at evensong.

European Found Dead.

A man named Herman Petersen was found dead in bed at the Royal George Hotel, Kowloon, yesterday. The body has been removed to the Kowloon mortuary.

Oysters Stolen.

A number of junk men stole \$5,000 worth of oysters from fishers at Deep Water Bay. They landed on Chinese territory. The Police have arrested one man. All the oysters were recovered.

Opium Prosecution.

Twelve prosecutions for unlawful possession of opium were conducted at the Police Court, to-day, by the opium farm officials. Fines from \$1 to \$100 were imposed.

Opium.

Three Chinese were charged at the Police Court, this morning, with being in possession of opium without permission. Two were fined \$9.50 each and the other was discharged.

Mails Arrived.

The following mails arrived to-day:—s.s. Glenroy from Singapore; s.s. Zafiro from Manila; s.s. Nera from Japan and Shang-hai; s.s. Hanggang, from Shang-hai and Swatow.

Small Calendar.

There is a very small calendar for the Criminal Sessions to-morrow, only two cases being in the list. There were, we understand, four cases but the Attorney General decided not to proceed with two.

Macau Lottery Tickets.

A man was arrested leaving a steam launch yesterday in possession of a quantity of Macao lottery tickets. At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Crowther Smith, who defended, asked for a remand which was granted.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived in the Colony on Saturday evening en route to Peking. He is at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel, and his movements abroad have been followed with great interest by the Chinese.

Cheek.

A Chinese cheekily walked into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on Saturday, and entered one of the offices without permission. When asked his business, he said he came for the clock. At the Police Court, to-day, he was sent to gaol for a month for being a rogue and a vagabond.

The New Motor Tender.

During the week-end the new motor tender, imported for the use of the Fire Brigade, with ladder and 4,000 feet of hose has been repeatedly tested. Early this morning the vehicle was running along Queen's Road and appeared to work satisfactorily, with a fair turn of speed.

Alleged Attempt to Shoot.

At the Police Court, this morning, a man was remanded on a charge of attempting to steal a box containing money from a money-changer. When followed by the f.k.t. of the establishment he pulled out a revolver and fired, but the weapon misfired and the shot was not effective.

Name Crests Removed.

We notice that the name crests have been removed from the coaches of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. They previously bore the words "Chinese Imperial Railways," which are apparently no longer palatable and were certainly inaccurate of late.

V.R.C. Water Fete.

The V.R.C. intend running a series of evening fêtes, such as a feature of last summer, when these enjoyable functions were well attended. The opening will be on Saturday, June 20, and the following is the programme:—Two-length handball; Cock Fighting; Team Race; Ladies' Nomination Two Lengths side stroke, handball; Running header from spring board, and water polo.

Hongkong's Protestant Chinese Clergy.

The "Church Missionary Gleaner" for May contains a photographic group consisting of the Bishop of Victoria and four Chinese clergymen of the Anglican Church in this district:—Rev. Fok Tsing Shaan, Mok Shan Tsang, Ha Po Wan and Fong Yat San. Explanatory notes by Rev. G. A. Bunbury accompany the photograph.

At Home."

For the purpose of saying farewell to the Rev. H. O. and Miss Spink, who leave for England this week, an "at home" was held at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, when a large number of persons attended both from Kowloon and Hongkong. During the afternoon the Rev. H. O. Spink was made the recipient of an address and a handsome blackwood writing desk subscribed for by the members of the congregation of St. Andrew's.

Action Settled and Costs Given.

This morning in the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Compton, Patino Judge, a case was heard on in which Lim Ah Chen, Cheung Thye Pong, alias Chang Thye Phin, Cheung Thye Cheung and Cheung Thye Ngai of Singapore proceeded against the I Nan Lau Restaurant of 119 Wellington Street, Victoria. The statement of claim showed that the plaintiffs were entitled, as the trustees of the will of Cheung Kong Quee, alias Chong A. Quee deceased, to the possession of certain premises, being the ground floor of 119 Wellington Street, lot to the defendants, on a monthly tenancy which was duly determined by notice to quit, expiring on May 12, 1912. Plaintiff claimed possession, \$150 being three months' arrears of rent and \$50 being mesne profits.

Mr. Russ said he appeared for the defendants. His client left the premises on Saturday, he understood, and he thought his friend's application was going to be for costs. He thought his friend was entitled to costs for attendance last Friday, but he certainly said he was not entitled to costs for this morning, because there was no need for it.

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THE MOTOR CAR TEST CASE.

MAGISTRATE DECIDES AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS.

Notice of Appeal

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. E. A. Irving gave his decision in the motor car test case, concerning prohibited roads in the Colony.

His Worship said—I understand this is a test case? Is that so?

Mr. Kemp—I believe defendants understand so.

His Worship—I find the defendants guilty. Are you pressing for a heavy penalty? Or do you regard this as a test case?

Mr. Kemp—I am not pressing for a heavy penalty. Probably the defendants regard it as a test case.

His Worship—I find the defendants five dollars.

Mr. Kemp—There is one case not yet heard, your Worship. The case of Foo Li.

Mr. Hind—I ask your Worship to state a case, giving the opinion of the Court.

Not Bound to Give Grounds.

Mr. Bowley—I ask your Worship to give grounds for finding thus.

His Worship—I am not bound to do so, but it is the custom to give grounds for a decision.

His Worship—I prefer to put my reasons in writing, stating the case.

Mr. Bowley—with regard to No. 10, I consent to judgment. I appear for the defendants, and I presume the penalty will be the same in that case?

His Worship—The same penalty, yes. Five dollars.

Mr. Bowley—Two summonses which had been issued on the 13th, but for some unknown reason only delivered on the 15th, charge my clients with driving a motor car on a prohibited road, to wit, Jubilee Road, at six p.m. on June 12. These summonses were signed by Mr. Melbourne, and I imagine if your Worship had known that these summonses were out he would have ordered that these summonses should not have been served, as the matter was before you fully on Friday, and it seemed hardly necessary to serve these on Saturday. I suggest that these summonses should stand over until after the appeal to the Full Court.

Mr. Bowley—I have heard of these cases. I had heard of them, but have no instructions concerning them. If they want these cases to stand over, they must undertake not to continue breaking the law by going over prohibited roads. They must undertake not to drive on a prohibited road or not.

A Week's Remand.

His Worship—I will give you a remand.

Mr. Bowley—Sine die?

His Worship—No, a week.

Mr. Kemp—I do not know whether the owners will undertake to consent not to drive on this road in the meantime. If not, I think the summonses should go on. I have no instructions in these cases. I had heard of them, but have no instructions concerning them. If they want these cases to stand over, they must undertake not to continue breaking the law by going over prohibited roads.

THE EX-CHIEF JUSTICE.

Leaving for Peking.

We are informed that the ex-Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, leaves Hongkong for Peking on Saturday next.

Sir Francis, it is understood, will take up the position of legal advisor to the Republican Government.

The ex-Chief Justice is the son of the Rev. Francis Allen Pigott of Worthing, and was born in 1852. He was educated at Paris, Woking College and Trinity College Cambridge, taking the M.A. and LL.M. degrees. At the age of twenty-two he was called to the bar, and three years later was employed by the Foreign Office on special service in Italy. The same year he was appointed legal advisor to the Prime Minister of Japan, which position he held until 1891. In 1893 he acted as secretary to Sir C. Russell, afterwards Lord Russell of Killowen, during the Beijing Sea Arbitration. From 1895 to 1897 he was acting Chief Judge at Mauritius, holding the Advocate Generalship of the same island from 1899 until he was appointed Chief Justice to Hongkong in 1905, in which year he received a knighthood.

Besides being the author of a number of legal text books Sir Francis has written "The Garden of Japan" 1892, and "Music and Musical Instruments of Japan" 1893. His last work in Hongkong was the revision of the ordinances of the colony, a task that has occupied many months.

\$10,000 ROBBERY IN HONGKONG.

Rickshaw Coolie Sentenced

This morning on returning from the Hongkong and Shung Iki Bank to his bong in Bonham Strand West, after riding in a public rickshaw, a Chinese merchant missed from his tranship-pocket \$10,000 which he was carrying in five hundred dollar bills. He suspected the rickshaw coolie and he sent for the police. The coolie had got away but he was caught on board the steamer Daiki Maru about to sail to Swatow. The whole of the \$10,000 was found in his possession.

As the Police Court to-day, the man was sentenced by Mr. Melbourne to three months' hard labour.

\$500 FINE.

Opium on the Point Sizigandu.

At the Police Court, this morning, a cook from the s.s. Prinz Sigismund was charged at the instance of the Revenue authorities with being in possession of 200 taels of opium valued \$1,000.

According to the evidence the man was arrested on board the vessel. The opium was being carried by a coolie who was employed by the defendant and acted under the latter's instructions.

It was stated that only recently a member of the crew of the ship had been prosecuted for a similar offence. The coolie carrying the opium in this case had been discharged.

Defendant was fined \$500 or in default three months' hard labour.

SPURIOUS COINS.

At the Police Court, this afternoon a man and woman were charged before Mr. Poing with being in possession of a quantity of spurious twenty cent pieces. The defence was that they were given to them.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

On the charge of uttering and possessing the man was sent to gaol for six months and four hours, stocks and fined \$350 or in default six months, the sentences to run concurrently. The woman was sentenced to six weeks' and, on the second charge, was fined \$350 or in the alternative, six weeks' the sentences to run concurrently.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Kowloon C. C. v. Civil Service.

This match, played on the Kowloon Courts, ended in a win for the home club by the narrow margin of five games—52 games to 47. The scores were:—

Green and Abraham beat Hutchison and Wood	8—3
Green and Abraham lost to Nesbit and Phelps	3—8
Green and Abraham beat Biden and Mackay	9—2
Clarke and Williams lost to Nesbit and Phelps	2—9
Clarke and Williams beat Biden and Mackay	11—0
Clarke and Williams lost to Hutchison and Wood	3—8
Forsyth and Thompson beat Biden and Mackay	7—4
Forsyth and Thompson beat Hutchison and Wood	6—5
Forsyth and Thompson lost to Nesbit and Phelps	3—8
	52—47

For the winners Green and Abraham scored 20 games and another two pairs 16 games each. Nesbit and Phelps, for the losers, scored 25 games.

The entries for the Kowloon Cricket Club American Tournament, singles and doubles, close on Wednesday 19th inst. Play can be commenced on Friday 21st inst.

Y.M.C.A. v. Craigengower.

This match was comfortably won by the Y.M.C.A., the score being 74 games to 25. The winners secured every set save one, and Hickling and Joesland had the capital record of 30 games won and 3 lost. Scores:—

Hickling, ... and Joesland (Y.M.C.A.) beat R. Bush and V. Braga, 10—1; beat Phillips and L. Braga, 10—1; beat Taylor and Carvalho, 10—1.

W. H. Virgash and A. Viveiros (Y.M.C.A.) beat Bush and V. Braga, 8—3; beat Phillips and L. Braga, 6—5; beat Taylor and Carvalho, 6—5.

Le Breton and Wilson (Y.M.C.A.) beat Bush and V. Braga, 10—1; beat Phillips and Carvalho, 9—2; lost to Taylor and Braga, 5—6.

Other Matches.

The Wigwam Club, playing at home, easily beat the Chinese Recreation Club—67 games to 32.

The Club de Recreio romped around the Chino-Y.M.C.A., who only scored 20 games to 79.

League Table.

Below we give the League table corrected date:—

	P. W. L. Pitt
Queen's College	4—0—8
Wigwam	4—3—6
Kowloon C. C.	4—3—6
Civil Service	5—3—6
Y.M.C.A.	5—3—6
Craigengower	4—1—3—2
Chinese Recreation	4—1—3—2
Club de Recreio	5—2—3—4
Chino-Y.M.C.A.	5—0—5—0

Kowloon Cricket Club
"At Home."

The postponed "At Home" will take place on Saturday 22nd inst. when Mrs. Forsyth has kindly consented to present the prizes won at the recent Tennis Tournament during an interval of the league Matches K. C. C. v. Chinese R. C. and Queen's College v. Wigwam.

LAW LIST.

Supreme Court.

Original Jurisdiction.

June 22, before the Chief Justice.—Motion to expunge entries in the register of Trade Marks.

June 25, before the Chief Justice.—Mohideen v. Coronation Garage.

Summary Jurisdiction.

Before Mr. Justice Gomperz.—

June 18, Sham Shing v. Kan Singh (provisionally fixed).

Wednesday, June 19. Li Tsong-ku v. Choong Wo Chan and/or; Chan Hui-jin v. Choong Wo Chan and/or; Tang Woon v. Choong Wo Chan and/or.

Thursday, June 20. The Ochoe Wo firm v. Tong Fat firm; Kwong Lun Cheong firm v. Yeo Wo Choong firm; Wing Hing firm v. Yeung Fat-yau.

Criminal Sessions. Tuesday.

June 18.—Li Sing, charged with throwing a corrosive fluid; Yuen armed robbery.

WAS THERE SOMETHING IN HER WINE?

Woman's Curious Story.

At the Police Court, this morning, a woman who accused a man of stealing jewellery from her said the defendant was a neighbour and invited her to a party at his house. After taking wine she appeared to lose consciousness and fell off to sleep. She thought there was something put into the wine. When she woke up her jewellery had gone and the defendant and another man were missing. She did not see them for several days afterwards.

After hearing the evidence Mr. Irving dismissed the defendant.

CHINESE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

"A Chinese" has addressed a letter to "the Manchester Guardian," in the course of which he says:—

As a Chinese who has learnt in more than six years' residence among the British people their love of fair play and their warm sympathy for the Chinese people, I feel obliged to call the public attention of this country to the possible development of a very perilous situation in the Far East through the financial policy of the Six-Power group, and especially through the Russian and the Japanese demand for the recognition of their so-called "spheres of influence" in Manchuria and Mongolia.

The formation of a Press Progress Union, which all Chinese journalists shall be invited to join as members. A set of rules governing the Association have been drawn up.

The proposition to enter as a member of the International Press Association was rejected, or rather deferred to a future occasion for discussion owing to the uncertainty of the existence of such an International Body.

The question of manufacturing their own paper was also brought up. It has been discovered that there are about 500 daily papers at present in China. At an average of 5,000 copies as the circulation of each paper, and taking two sheets as the average size of these publications, 5,000 reams of paper will be used each day, or 1,825,000 reams, each year. At Tls. 1.75 per ream, this works out at the large amount of Tls. 3,193,750 which all goes to foreign countries. If they are to manufacture their own paper, an up-to-date paper mill will require Tls. 2,000,000 capital, with a capacity to turn out 3,000 reams of paper a day, as calculated upon an investigation made by Mr. Chu Shun-ping of a local paper mill with Tls. 500,000 capital, capable of making 500 reams of paper a day.

GROWTH OF CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

The Rev. E. F. Brown, Oxford Mission House, Calcutta, writes on April 13:—

In your summary of the census of 1911 it is stated that the Anglican Church has increased only by some 26,000 in the ten years—a surprisingly small increase when compared with the 100,000, more or less, of some of the Nonconformist bodies. We remember, however, that in 1901 the increase of Anglicans appeared to be surprisingly large. The explanation is given in a note on page 475 of "The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. I" (published in 1907):—The figures for the Anglican communion [in 1901] are swollen by the inclusion of 92,644 Protestants whose sect was not specified; two-thirds of these were returned from Travancore, where the majority were probably adherents of the London Mission. This would give about 60,000 Congregationalists erroneously returned as Anglicans; and of the remaining 32,644 we may suppose that perhaps one-fourth were Anglicans while three-fourth (24,000) belonged to other denominations. Thus some 84,000 people were in 1901 credited to the Anglican Church who did not belong to her. In 1911 she is found not only to have turned this false increment into a real one, but to have added 26,000 besides—a total increase of 110,000; and this corresponds as closely as possible with the facts as gathered from other sources.

THE POKFULUM MURDER CASE.

Mr. Hodgson (Assistant Crown Solicitor) made an application for a remand at the Police Court, this afternoon, in connection with the Pokfulum murder case. The remand was granted. Five men stand charged.

MARINE COURT.

Before Commander G. W. Beckwith, at the Marine Court, this morning, P. C. Evans charged a boatwoman with unlawfully being in the Causeway Bay refuge without the written permission of the Harbour Master on June 16.

This constable told the Magistrate that the defendant was breaming her craft; this she denied, but was fined \$10 or in default imprisonment with hard labour for 14 days.

A CHINESE PROTEST.

"A Chinese" has addressed a letter to "the Manchester Guardian," in the course of which he says:—

As a Chinese who has learnt in more than six years' residence among the British people their love of fair play and their warm sympathy for the Chinese people, I feel obliged to call the public attention of this country to the possible development of a very perilous situation in the Far East through the financial policy of the Six-Power group, and especially through the Russian and the Japanese demand for the recognition of their so-called "spheres of influence" in Manchuria and Mongolia.

The formation of a Press Progress Union, which all Chinese journalists shall be invited to join as members. A set of rules governing the Association have been drawn up.

The proposition to enter as a member of the International Press Association was rejected, or rather deferred to a future occasion for discussion owing to the uncertainty of the existence of such an International Body.

The enormous economic loss to China inevitably caused by the great revolution has not been recovered within the short period of half a year since the beginning of the revolution, and time must be allowed for an effective reorganisation of finance: China is therefore compelled to raise foreign loans in order to steer herself through a transitional period. She does not mind from whom she borrows so long as the terms are on a purely commercial basis and are acceptable to both sides. But the Six-Power group, which on the one hand declares that it is not anxious to take up the business whilst on the other it prevents China from obtaining money elsewhere, is now, with the support of the respective Governments, pressing the destination and necessitous Government of the infant Republic to accept its terms for Egyptising Chinese finance.

China knows very well that a proper security for the loan is absolutely necessary, and that the employment of some foreign financial expert as a Government adviser, through China's own choice, is very desirable. Does anyone imagine that the Chinese people will submit to the policy of Egyptising their country which they have just wrested from the Manchus with enormous sacrifice of life and property? China is weak, but the spirit and energy displayed during the revolution are not the signs of death. It is not wise even for the Six-Power combination to incite the huge population of China to acts of retaliation by injuring their national pride, which the revolution has brought to its highest pitch.

A still more disturbing element in this loan scramble is the Russian and the Japanese action in forbidding China to develop the vast resources in Manchuria and Mongolia with foreign capital although Russia and Japan themselves have to seek foreign financial aid in despoiling Chinese territory. Should the financial combination support this absolutely unreasonable demand, it means the definite triumph of those called "principle of spheres of influence" over the "open-door" policy of which the British Government is supposed to be a champion. Will not other strong Powers require "compensation" from China, if Russia and Japan get hold of almost half of China between them? The consequences of this will be, sooner or later, the partition of China, a still greater increase of armament, a world conflict through the clash of interests, a stoppage of a great part of the world's trade, and a regression of civilisation.

More Difficulties of the Problem.

It must always be remembered that dyspepsia does not begin and end in the stomach. Dyspepsia due to faulty secretion in the intestines is quite as common, and may induce as much suffering.

In this latter case, too, Sanatogen exercises power for good which cannot be exaggerated, for, by being all digested in the stomach and leaving no waste, it enables the intestines to recover their tone through the prolonged periods of rest it enables them to enjoy.

No more striking testimony could be given to the value of Sanatogen for dyspepsia than is furnished by the following statement of a well-known medical man:—"I used Sanatogen in a case of chronic dyspepsia in a patient aged seventy-seven years with very good results. Pain and nausea disappeared, and powers of assimilation increased."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all chemists.

WHAT DYSPEPTIC PEOPLE SHOULD EAT.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM WITH AN EASY SOLUTION.

The famous proverb, "one man's meat is another man's poison," applies with peculiar force to the dyspeptic, and the same is true with regard to the drugs ordinarily prescribed for indigestion.

Fasting has, of late, been greatly advocated in these cases, but it is by no means always a safe course to adopt, as it necessarily weakens the patient who has to subsist on his own tissues, while his digestive organs get the complete rest which fasting ensures.

The chief thing is to discover a means of feeding which combines the greatest amount of nourishment with the least strain on the digestion; in other words, food which requires a very small quantity of gastric juice to dissolve it and can be acted upon without much movement of the stomach, while, when absorbed, it must be readily assimilated to make actual flesh and blood.

All these qualities are forthcoming in Sanatogen, whose reputation has advanced by leaps and bounds throughout the whole of the civilised world.

Why the Solution is Easy.

Sanatogen's remarkable qualities are due to its composition as well as to quality. It is powder of such exceptionally fine character that it is impossible for it to irritate the delicate lining of the stomach, even when that lining is inflamed or ulcerated. Moreover, it is composed of the body-building part of pure cow's milk, scientifically combined with that form of phosphorus which is found in the nervous system and tissues generally. The nutritive elements in it have been proved by the most eminent authorities in the world to be more easily absorbed than those of any other preparation known to Science.

In many forms of indigestion there is an excessive loss of phosphorus salts from the system. Much modern dyspepsia is the result of overstrain of the nervous system which becomes exhausted and is not able to supply the needed force for the mechanism of digestion to occur perfectly.

In this way, again, the stomach becomes more enfeebled and digestion is further ruined. By means of the phosphorus in Sanatogen, however, the nervous system is completely restored to health, so that it can soon supply the tonic force which helps the stomach to recover its normal powers.

Sanatogen is therefore the preparation par excellence in the rational treatment of every acute stomachic disorder, a fact which is emphasized when it is stated that not only does Sanatogen put no tax on the stomach, but it also helps that organ to digest other foods.

More Difficulties of the Problem.

It must always be remembered that dyspepsia does not begin and end in the stomach. Dyspepsia due to faulty secretion in the intestines is quite as common, and may induce as much suffering.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Aquarius	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Capt. G. L. Lambe	Weihaiwei
Bias	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	Master West	Hongkong
Arable	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. B. E. Prihard	Kiuksing
Baton	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. W. H. Darwell	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. Williams	Hankow
Caribian	2nd class cruiser	4,330	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Weihaiwei
Cerberus	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	British sloop	1,970	—	1,400	Capt. H. R. Veale	Canton
Defence	—	—	—	—	Capt. H. Bruce M.V.O.	Weihaiwei
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Galaxy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. F. G. Brickenden	West River
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Com. W. G. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kent	Armed cruiser	9,800	11	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt C.S.I.	Kobe
Kinsley	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Capt. H. Marryatt	Hankow
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. Pasco	Hongkong
Mirantur	Armed cruiser	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong
Moorouth	Armed cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. B. H. F. Birtleot	Weihaiwei
Morrison	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. G. P. Leith	Hongkong
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Weihaiwei
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	210	Lt.-Com. M. Murray	Yangtze
Oster	Torpedo-boat	845	6	6,500	Lt.-Com. E. T. B. Chambers	Weihaiwei
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Capt. F. H. M. Collett	Weihaiwei
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,155	—	5,000	Capt. N. Luxmoore	Hongkong
Ribble	T.B.D.	500	6	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Weihaiwei
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	210	Lt.-Com. A. Dixon	West River
Rorario	Dep't ship/tug	500	—	1,100	Lt.-Com. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Scalpion	River gunboat	85	2	210	Lt.-Com. I. S. Hilton	West River
Sips	River gunboat	85	2	210	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Taku	Torpedo-boat destroyer	305	—	6,900	Capt. E. J. Trillo	Hongkong
Tamar	Racing ship	4,650	6	—	Capt. C. J. Eyres	Hongkong
Toal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Chungkiang
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Capt. C. H. & N. Correll Dornan	Hongkong
Uuk	T.B.D.	500	—	7,500	Lt.-Com. B. W. Blaauw	Weihaiwei
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	300	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Alair-Hall	Weihaiwei
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	620	—	450	Lt.-Com. F. A. Reyno	Singapore
Wellm	T.B.D.	500	—	5,700	Lt.-Com. G. Seymour	Shanghai
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	5	5,900	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford	Weihaiwei
Wilgemo	Gunboat	195	2	800	Capt. J. C. Berrill	Kiating
Winkle	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woolark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. G. F. Mulock	Hankow
Flagship of Admiral Sir A. E. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.	—	—	—	—	—	En route.
No. 36	Lieut.-Comdr. Goffrey Herbert	—	—	—	—	—
No. 37	Lieut.-Com. A. A. L. Fenner	—	—	—	—	—
No. 38	Lieut.-Com. J. R. A. Codrington	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. 035	Lieut.-Comdr. Woolward	—	—	—	—	West River.
T.B. 036	Lieut.-Comdr. Murphy	—	—	—	—	West River.
T.B. 037	Lieut.-Comdr. Nicoll	—	—	—	—	West River.
T.B. 038	Lieut.-Comdr. Seymour	—	—	—	—	West River.

AMERICAN.

A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign M. J. McCay	Olongapo
A-1	—	—	—	—	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter	—
A-3	—	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates	—
A-7	Protected cruiser	3,330	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Yangtze River
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat (os.)	420	7	8,000	Lieut. C. S. Graves	Yangtze River
Barry	Torpedo-boat (os.)	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. Hill	Canton
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. S. W. Cake	Yangtze River
Clauney	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher	Shanghai
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Capt. S. S. Robinson	Olongapo
Dou	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald	Yangtze River
Esmeralda	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. B. H. Green	—
Ethan Allen	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt.-Com. V. S. Houston	—
Helen	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,938	Capt. R. H. Jackson	—
McRae	Torpedo-boat	1,900	6	1,101	Chief-Cmd. J. Mitchell	—
Minnehaha	Monitor	3,009	6	3,000	Lieut. E. P. Svarz	Swatow
Monterey	Monitor	4,984	4	5,211	Capt. H. A. Wiloy	So. P. Waters
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff	—
Pisces	Gunboat	874	2	1,600	Lieut. S. W. Wallace	Hongkong
Pompey	Sail-going-to	3,035	—	—	Lieut. R. V. Lowe	Shanghai
Quincy	Repair ship	3,590	2	203	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Yangtze River
Ramsey	Gunboat	4,360	14	1,800	Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cruising
Stanley	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. E. D. Washburn, Jr.	Iolang
Saratoga	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Commander H. A. Bishop	Wuchang
Villanova	Gunboat	370	8	203	Ensign H. A. McClure	Yangtze River
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,831	Commander W. A. Elgar	Hongkong
Worapetuck	Tug	462	—	651	Chief Boatsw. P. E. Radcliffe	—
Flagship of Rear Admiral Hugh A. F. Nicholson, Com-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Mardock, Com-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet	—	—	—	—	—	—

VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.

Buffalo	Transport	6,000	6,300	Capt. C. M. Stone	Swatow
Colorado	Armored cruiser	13,680	18,23,00	Capt. W. A. Gill	Olongapo
California	Armored cruiser	13,680	18,23,00	Capt. A. S. Halstead	Olongapo
West Virginia	—	13,680	18,23,00	—	—
Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Smithfield	—	—	—	—	—

GERMAN.

Enden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armored cruiser	11,600	30	25,000	Capt. v. Usdorff	Shanghai
Italis	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Tsingtau
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Van der	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tsingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,300	Comdr. Ben Lehmann	Tsingtau
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,100	22	13,200	Capt. Morssberger	Tsingtau
Ottop	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. v. Horng	Tsingtau
Schwarzen	Flag ship	11,600	38	26,000	Capt. Int. Berrenberg	Tsingtau
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Int. Berrenberg	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Capt. v. S. Clausson	Tsingtau
Tigre	Gunboat	900	10	1,300	Capt. Int. Berrenberg	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Int. Berrenberg	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. v. S. Prinz	Shanghai

FRENCH.

Laplace</

COMMERCIAL

Shanghai Trade.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Picco Goods Market Report says:

There is no change to report in the position of the market, clearance of goods for actual consuming centres being still upon a very small scale. Both yarn and piece goods in some quantity, however, have been finding their way from importers' hands, merely to be financed and carried upon native account, there being much idle space in the native banks owing to slackness of business with interior markets, though the stock of silver being carried is not excessive for normal trading.

The loan negotiations in Peking appear to have arrived at a standstill, owing to antagonism ascribed to some of the provinces, to the foreign supervision of expenditure. Nevertheless it is difficult to see how China is going to carry on with an empty treasury, which has been caused by the expenditure of the past eight months together with the remission of the land taxes and the abolition of iakin. However little bearing the amounts collected in taxes under the old regime may have had upon the sum remitted to the treasury, business Chinese would not welcome a return to those conditions, for the various military governors have had to find money for current expenses in substitution of the revenues thus lost, by various indirect methods of taxation which have been an art culture amongst officials for centuries in China. These military governors, being vested with a certain amount of independence by reason of their power, are by no means entirely subservient to the dictates of Peking and the task of producing order out of the present chaos, and reconstructing a stable form of government that will bring a return of confidence in the country, is the titanic task which Yuan Shih-kai has yet to accomplish. Money alone can do it, but that money can only be borrowed upon the lenders' terms which are not palatable to many official interests. Meanwhile the Chinese government remains without recognition by the European powers, and commerce stagnates.

Up to now as far as the agricultural state of the country is concerned, spring crops have in most provinces been a success, and as soon as the planting out season for cotton and rice, which is on the whole early this year compared to last, is accomplished, there should be a better movement of goods than is now the case, as shown by the meagre figures for deliveries published in the Customs Returns weekly. The American Agricultural Bureau reports a condition of crop 78.9 as against 87.8 at the same date last year, and an average of 89.2 for the last 5 years.

P. & O. Stock.

In the Shipping market P. & O. stock has been to the fore again, and has had a smart recovery from the slump which followed the official statement that no negotiations for amalgamation had been entered into. The company has surmounted for the present the dispute with the Sailors' and Firemen's Union in the matter of white crews for lifeboats, but there is a good deal of mystery still surrounding the position of the stock, and some official enlightenment on the situation would be welcome. The report that the new issue was to be postponed has been met with an official contradiction, while as regards the rumours that the buying has been for the purpose of getting the control of the company into foreign hands, it has been pointed out that the directors can refuse, under certain circumstances, to allow transfer of shares into the names of foreigners, but with the uncertainty prevailing the public who buys the stock at present prices is stepping on dangerous ground.—Truth."

Shipments of Bean-Oil.

Two steamers, the Glenstrae and Andalusia, have between them shipped nearly 6,000 tons of bean oil at Dalby for Europe. The Glenstrae loaded 28,000 cases and 905 barrels on May 28 for London and Antwerp, while the Andalusia, which followed a few days later, shipped 28,000 cases and 100 casks for Sweden.—"Shipping and Engineering."

THE HANKOW LOAN.

Shanghai Trade.

Japanese Criticism of Dollar Co.

When the news first reached Japan that the Robert Dollar Company was negotiating a loan for Hankow, the Japanese construed it as an attempt to prevent the incursion of Japan into the field of Chinese Finance. It would appear as if there was some truth in this interpretation, according to Japanese papers, for Japan stood aside from the Hanyueheng loan, and this eventually seemed for a time to fall into abeyance. Subsequently, the representative of the Robert Dollar Company visited Japan, and explained that his firm did not for a moment contemplate the exclusion of Japan from the loan transaction, the real purpose of the company being to prevent foreign loans to China altogether.

If the Japanese newspapers are correct in the above statements, the "China Press" asks, how can they be reconciled with the fact that the Robert Dollar Company has now obtained a concession for such a large sum? Some of the leading Japanese newspapers think that the Hankow loan will become a matter of international discussion, but before signing the agreement Yuan Shih-kai must have taken full cognizance of all contingencies. The importance of the Hankow loan cannot be underestimated, for it carries with it a contract for the electric tram service of Hankow, and opens up for the American company a great field of enterprise in the Yangtze valley.

The "Asahi's" Views.

The following report from The Tokyo "Asahi" deals with the question of the loan at considerable length.

A rumor was at one time current that the Hankow Municipal Reconstruction Loan would fall into the hands of Japanese capitalists, but a belief subsequently obtained that the loan would be financed by Chinese merchants in the South Sea. A report now comes from Hankow, says the "Tokio Asahi," that the loan has been accepted by Mr. Robert Dollar, an American capitalist. Mr. Dollar, is a well known authority on China, and is a timber merchant who is doing extensive business in that country. He was the Vice-President of the American Commercial Commissioners who visited Japan and China last year, when he made speeches in various places in China which brought him to the front. He strongly attacked Japan on the question of placing the Hanyueheng Corporation under joint enterprise of Chinese and Japanese capitalists, and thus won the hearts of the Chinese officials and people. He has no connection with the American capitalists participating in the Six Power Syndicate.

Big Capture for the Dollar Co.

The contents of the loan contract are not yet divulged but according to authoritative information the amount is £3,500,000 sterling, at 5 per cent. interest, the issue price being 94. The contract for rebuilding the city will also be secured by Mr. Dollar, who has presumably also obtained the privilege for constructing the electric tramway at Hankow, as it seems improbable that he should have agreed to advance 31.2 millions pounds sterling at 5 per cent. interest without securing some more advantageous conditions other than the contract for the reconstruction of the city. An electric traction enterprise has time and again been mooted in Hankow and when the loan was negotiated with the Chinese merchants in the South Sea, a concession for this was claimed. The tramway enterprise is so promising that it has long been coveted by capitalists. Hankow is the commercial centre of the Yangtze valley and its value is so great that the Japanese influence in trade in the Yangtze valley is entirely due to her acquisition of a base in that city. The East Asia Development Company invested 1,325,000 yen of Japanese capital in the Hankow Hydro-Electric Company, and Japanese merchants enjoy high popularity amongst the Chinese, their trade showing an annual increase.

Americans will not Stop at This

Now that an American capitalist has obtained a contract for rebuilding the city and also for laying electric tramways, it is not difficult to foresee that American influence will predominate and the Americans will assume command of the trade in the Yangtze valley. It is one of the ironies of fate that after the Japanese loan has reportedly failed and Japan has made a target of attack for her supposed ambition by Chinese and foreigners alike, Hankow should have now fallen into the hand of Mr. Dollar, an American capitalist.

There is good reason to believe that the Six Powers Syndicate is preparing to lodge with the Chinese Government a strong protest against the loan. Mr. Dollar can by no means advance such an enormous sum single-handed, and information has it that he is backed by American, British and French capitalists, who are not parties to the Six Powers Syndicate. The Syndicate, which before objected to the Belgian loan, will not tolerate any other Chinese loan, than its own, and is strongly determined not to recognize any such loans, since they would make the security for the Chinese loan extremely insecure. The Syndicate will of course not interfere with any private loans after the conclusion of its six hundred million taels loan; but it is clear that it will not pass the semi-official Hankow loan unchallenged.

Public Companies.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Connaught Rd., Victoria, SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1912, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December 1911, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRASFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 19th June to SATURDAY, the 21st June, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TAMES & CO. General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1912. [438]

Consignee

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KANSAS"

Capt. R. Linklater having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that an Average bond is lying at the office of the undersigned for their signature and that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TAMES & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1912. [441]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONO-

LULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 17th inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All dented and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or godown and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before the 20th June, otherwise they will not be recognized.

S. MORITOMO. Agent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1912. [47]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

SHEWAN TAMES & CO. General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1912. [48]

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Depository of the U.S. Government in the Philippines and the Republic of Panama.
Head Office—66 Wall Street, New York.
London Office—100 Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES—
Honolulu, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve Fund \$10,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS is conducted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for the year at 4% per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND COLLECTED MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on the principal cities of the world.

THE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

GEOFFREY HOGG,
Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1912. [19]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1883.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL Yen 30,000,000

RESERVE FUND Yen 17,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches—Nanking, Nagasaki, Newchow, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Ryukyu Port (Amakiri), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tokyo.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [18]

Consignee

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KANSAS."

Capt. R. Linklater having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that an Average bond is lying at the office of the undersigned for their signature and that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TAMES & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1912. [441]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONO-

LULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 17th inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All dented and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or godown and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before the 20th June, otherwise they will not be recognized.

S. MORITOMO. Agent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1912. [47]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

SHEWAN TAMES & CO. General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1912. [48]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

COAL COMBINE.

Chinese Directors Lose Real Control.

The Tokyo Correspondent of the "China Press" writes:—"The much talked of amalgamation of two coal fields in China, the Kaiping and Lanchow, has been effected at last, says the Tokyo, "Asahi," and the management of the new company, has been secured by Major Nathan, manager of the Kaiping coal mines. This is accounted a great success for British interests in China, because it was generally expected that the Kaiping mines would be bought up by the Chinese rights recovery movement."

Originally the Kaiping coal mines were a joint enterprise between the Chinese Government and Chinese capitalists, initiated by the late Li Hung-chang at an outlay of 1,200,000 Taels during his Viceroyalty of Chihli. At the time of the Boxer Rebellion, the company was transferred to an English capitalist, Mr. Hooper for fear lest the mines might be destroyed by the troops of the powers. Mr. Hooper was clever enough to avail himself of the opportunity thus offered to him to convert the concern into a joint stock company, raising the capital to \$1,000,000, of which \$355,000 was the estimated value of the property at that time, and the rest, \$625,000, was subscribed in England.

Mr. Hooper took up the entire control of the company, whose business was greatly expanded. The output of the mines was increased from about 80,000 to 2,000,000 tons annually, and the coal fields now cover 220,000 square miles, so that, supposing that, allowing for the coal already dug out, there still remain 225,000,000 tons below ground, it will be an easy matter to increase the annual output to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 tons. The company realizes every year, it is said, a net profit of at least £300,000.

The Lanchow Mines.

The Lanchow coal mine company was started by the Chinese who failed in an attempt to buy up the Kaiping mines from the British with a view to putting a spoke in the wheel of the British company. Its capital was 2,000,000 Taels, and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank in Tientsin assisted this movement against the British concern. Operations were started at Ma-chia-kou and some other fields, all of which directly connected with the fields at Kaiping. The fields on the Lanchow side bordered the river Lan, and thus splendid facilities were offered for the operation of the mines as well as the conveyance of the products. The Lanchow coal is inferior to the Kaiping, but the Chinese in the north in their rights recovery zeal used the Lanchow coal and refused to buy the Kaiping coal. The output of the Lanchow mines is at present only 1,000 tons a day, but it is possible to increase this considerably if the company is equipped like that at Kaiping. The Lanchow mines therefore gave cause for much anxiety to the British capitalists interested in the Kaiping mines.

The Amalgamation.

The amalgamation of the two concerns naturally came to be discussed between the Chinese and the British capitalists interested and at first it was proposed that the Kaiping mines should be purchased by the Chinese. The Chinese offered £1,500,000, but the British demanded £2,400,000. A compromise was reached at last on £1,800,000, and the Chinese began to collect the necessary funds.

Just then, however, the revolution broke out. During the troubles Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, by his services of mediation between both the revolutionaries and the Imperialists, won much popularity among the Chinese. The British capitalists seized the opportunity at once to start a movement to buy the Lanchow mines. It is even said that they presented a large amount of money to the Chinese authorities, who were in financial difficulty in order to attain their object.

The Question of Capital.

In the contract of amalgamation, the capital of each company is estimated at £1,000,000, and the profits of the new company are to be divided in the proportion of 60 per cent. for the Kaiping and 40 per cent. for the Lanchow mines. The new company must have its head office in Tientsin and a board of directors to which each company will appoint three directors. An executive head will be elected from among the six directors to take sole responsibility for the company's business.

It will be seen that apparently each company is equally represented in the new concern, but this arrangement is merely a formal one intended to appease Chinese susceptibilities, and Major Nathan, manager of the Kaiping coal mines, has actually the practical control so that the Lanchow mines have in fact been incorporated in the Kaiping company.

How Japan is Affected.

Although the amalgamation of the two fields does not attract much attention in Japan, continues the Tokyo "Asahi," the Kyushu coal operators should realize that their market in China must be affected by the activity of the British who now control two of the biggest coalfields in China. At present there is exported annually 800,000 tons of Kaiping coal to Tientsin and district, 400,000 tons to Shanghai and about 800,000 tons to Chofo, Dairen, Hongkong, and Japan. If the Lanchow mines are well equipped and the scale of business enlarged, the mines will in time turn out 4,000,000 tons a year. This increased output will affect not only the sale of Kiyushu coal in China, but also the domestic market in Japan proper, because the amount of Kaiping coal imported into Japan has been continually increasing in recent years. It was 60,000 tons in 1910 and 120,000 tons in 1911, and the amount is expected to run up to 200,000 tons this year.

Kaiping coal is good for making gas and coke. According to the statement of Mr. Uyeda of the Tokyo Gas Company, the Kaiping product is just as good as the Yubari for making gas and the former is better for making coke, and its heating power is far greater.

The Kamishi Iron Foundry was able formerly to produce pig iron of 58 per cent. quality only but is now turning out 66 per cent. quality, because it employs Kaiping coal. The use of Kaiping coal increasing in the Tokyo Gas Works, the Kamishi Iron Foundry, the Yedamita Iron Foundry, the Yokosuka Naval Arsenal, etc. The competition of Kaiping coal is therefore bound to harass Japanese coal mine operators in the future."

P.M. S.S. CO. WILL BUILD NO SHIPS.

If Proposed Measure Passes Congress.

Mr. Schwerin, general manager of the Pacific Mail, writes:

"The proposed line via the Panama Canal to the Orient is to consist of eight steamers—the four now in operation, the Korea, Siberia, Mongolia and Manchuria, with additional cabin accommodations, cafe, verandas and large smoking rooms and ladies' lounges, etc., and four new steamers of 38,000 tons displacement and seventeen knots each, with all the modern improvements of transatlantic liners."

"The route proposed is from New York via the Canal to San Pedro, thence to San Francisco, thence to Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila and Hongkong, and the reverse, touching at the same ports on the homeward voyage. The fleet of eight vessels will give two sailings per month each way, and you will note that on the outward and homeward voyage all ships touch at Honolulu, and the service at that port will be with eight as fine ships as there are in the world."

"There is, however, a great deal of agitation on the west coast against permitting any ships which are owned by railroads, or in which a railroad has any stock in the company, using the canal. If such legislation becomes the law, then, of course we will not build these new ships."

POST OFFICE.

Only fully paid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be superscribed via Siberia in

The Parcel Post to the Chinese provinces of Hunan and Hubei is now resumed.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London Due Shanghai
May 25 June 10

MAILS DUE.

French, Ceylon, 18th inst.
Siberian, Anhui, 20th inst.
English, Assam, 20th inst.
Amoy, Siberia, 21st inst.
Quonq, York, 26th inst.
American, Manchuria, 7th prox.

MAILS CLOSE.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 18th June, 10 A.M.

English Mail—
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Late Letters 11 to 11:30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents)—Per Dertlinger, 26th June, 11 A.M.

Fornosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, United States, Canada, South America via San Francisco—Per Kore, 18th June, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 18th June, 11 A.M.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. ad Sento—Per Tambara-mura, 18th June, 3 P.M.

Philippines Island—Per Tean, 18th June, 3 P.M.

Siberian Mail—
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Per Coevion, 18th June, 3 P.M.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Iyo-maru, 18th June, 5 P.M.

Hollow, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Signal, 18th June, 5 P.M.

Port Bayard, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per Si-kiang, 19th June, 8 A.M.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 19th June, 10 A.M.

Straits and Burmah—Per Ida, 19th June, 11 A.M.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Loi-ming, 19th June, 11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Kai-ping-miu, 19th June, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 19th June, 11 A.M.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Itida, 19th June, 5 P.M.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per C. Acer, 20th June, noon.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Syria, 20th June, 2 P.M.

Philippine Islands—Per Zafir, 20th June, 3 P.M.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chinhu, 20th June, 3 P.M.

Siberian Mail—
Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Assaye, 20th June, 5 P.M.

Japan via Moji—Per Yerimo-maru, 20th June, 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy, Fornosa and Foochow—Per Hailking, 21st June, 10 A.M.

Japan via Kobe—Per Hopson, 22nd June, 10 A.M.

English Mail—
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Post will be closed on Friday, 7th June, at 5 p.m.—Per Arvida, 23rd June, 11 A.M.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—PER LOOGANGA, 22ND JUNE, 1 P.M.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Siberian Mail—
Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Express of India, 22nd June, 5 P.M.

Shanghai and North China—Per Haikang, 22nd June, 5 P.M.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 22nd June, 5 P.M.

Philippines Islands, Timor, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Empire, 24th June, 11 A.M.

Plant—Per Chong-hing, 21th June, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 20th June, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 25th June, 3 P.M.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples.

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) Late Letters 11 to 11:30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents)—Per Dertlinger, 26th June, 11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 26th June, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 27th June, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 28th June, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 29th June, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 30th June, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 31st June, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 1st July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 2nd July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 3rd July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 4th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 5th July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 6th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 7th July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 8th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 9th July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 10th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 11th July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 12th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 13th July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 14th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 15th July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 16th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 17th July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 18th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 19th July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 20th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 21st July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 22nd July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 23rd July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 24th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 25th July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 26th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 27th July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 28th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 29th July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 30th July, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 31st July, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 1st August, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 2nd August, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 3rd August, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 4th August, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 5th August, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haikang, 6th August, 10 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Kaifeng, 7th August, 3 P.M.